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# MANITOBA

— AND —

## ITS RESOURCES.

FACTS FOR THE IMMIGRANT.

*Issued under the patronage of the Manitoba  
Government.*

JANUARY 1st, 1889.

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# MANITOBA

*And Its Resources.*

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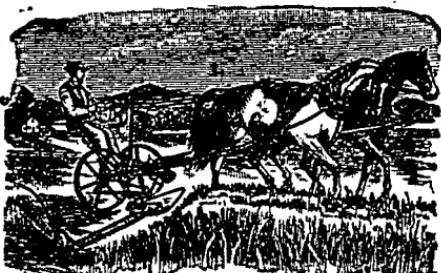
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## MANITOBA DESCRIBED.

The Province of Manitoba is one of the seven Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. It is situated in the very centre of the North American continent, being midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Winnipeg, the capital of the Province, is 1,423 miles from Montreal, on the wide waves of the Atlantic, and 1,483 miles from Vancouver on the Pacific Ocean. The southern frontier of the Province, bordering on the United States, is about the same latitude as Paris and the south of Germany.

Manitoba has an area of 123,200 square miles, or nearly 79,000,000 acres, including the water surface. It contains at the present time a population of about 130,000, the larger portion of whom are from Great Britain and Eastern Canada. There are also quite a number of settlers from the United States, Australia and other countries, and in addition there are some very prosperous colonies of Icelanders, Swedes, Mennonites and Hungarians.

So much has already been said and written about Manitoba regarding its wonderful agricultural advantages, its adaptation to stock raising, dairying and cheese making, its climate and other features, that we do not deem it necessary to repeat the elaborate descriptions which from time to time have been published and so extensively distributed throughout the Dominion and the world generally. We purpose to simply place before intending settlers, in a condensed form, a number of incontrovertible facts showing the progressive results of the past ten years' settlement of the Province, and ask all seeking new homes in the Canadian Northwest to carefully consider and compare the statements and statistics given under the different headings before deciding to settle elsewhere.

It is not often the papers of the United States say much of a favorable nature regarding competitive countries, but the following extract is from an article published in May, 1888, in the St. Paul and Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, one of the leading papers of Western America:—

“Manitoba, the garden of the Northwest, the country which is now and will be still more in the future the storehouse of this continent; the land of wheat, the best that has ever been grown; the fertile belt, with its millions of acres of the best available land; the country which offers an unsurpassed home for the millions who will yet till its fertile prairies, a country second to none, and first in its productive yield. Last year the actual yield of wheat was thirty-two bushels to the acre. To prove this is easy. There was in crop 432,134 acres, with a return of 14,000,000 bushels. There was exported 9,000,000 bushels, there is now in store 1,500,000, there is 1,500,000 still in the farmers' hands, while the estimated consumption in the Province, and certainly a low one, was 2,000,000. What country can show an equal result? Nor was this all. There was grown millions of bushels of oats, barley and of peas, and of potatoes and other roots there were additional millions raised.”

For the information of intending settlers the following brief description of the general features of the different parts of the Province will show that Manitoba is not a monotonous stretch of level prairie, but, on the contrary, its topography is of a varied and diversified character and in some parts extremely picturesque.

All the country from the eastern boundary to the Red River is well watered, rich in grass, with a large area of arable lands, which for the growth of grain and root crops is unsurpassed in any part of the world. Many portions of the vast areas to the north of Winnipeg and in the valley of the Red River are still available for free homesteads.

### **SELKIRK.**

The traveller approaching Manitoba from the east, if travelling via the C. P. R., reaches Selkirk some 20 miles east of Winnipeg. This is the centre of a magnificent mixed farming country, through which the Red River flows on to Lake Winnipeg. There is an abundance of wood and water, and almost all kinds of wild fruits abound in this district. At the Provincial competition of 1888 for grain, roots, etc., this district was awarded the first prize for roots and vegetables. West Selkirk, situated on the west bank of the Red River, has a population of 800. There are schools, churches, and business establishments of all kinds. The fishing industry is very extensively engaged in here, and it is said the two largest fishing establishments in Canada are situated in Selkirk (West). An immigration committee has been appointed to look after the interests of settlers coming into the neighborhood. The mayor (F. W. Colcleugh, Esq., M. P. P.) is chairman, and will at any time be pleased to give information regarding the district.

### **WINNIPEG.**

Continuing west, or rather southwest, from Selkirk we reach Winnipeg. So much has been written about Winnipeg we do not propose to enter into minute details regarding the city. Suffice to say it is the capital of the Province of Manitoba. It has a population of about 25,000 and is an important railroad centre. It is the seat of government for the Province. There are a large number of manufactories here, and a most extensive wholesale trade is carried on with the whole of the vast territory betwixt Winnipeg and the Pacific coast. It is a matter of surprise to the newly arrived settler that so little of the land in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg is under crop. There are several explanations of this, but the principal reason is, that the great bulk of the lands in this neighborhood some years since got into the hands of speculators who, buoyed up by the hope of "mushroom developments" in the city, held them at such high figures that settlers went west, where they either obtained free homesteads or bought lands at lower prices. The Winnipeg people have now awakened to the fact that settlement around the city is necessary to the full development of its prosperity, and first-class lands can now be obtained here as cheaply as anywhere in the Province. The whole district of which Winnipeg is the centre is admirably adapted for mixed farming. Capitalists wishing to invest in property or in business or settlers wishing to locate within a radius of 20 miles from the city of Winnipeg can obtain full and reliable information from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, C. N. Bell, Esq.

### **C. P. R. MAIN LINE WEST.**

Leaving Winnipeg, the country is of much the same nature as just described until we reach Poplar Point, 40 miles to the west. Here we enter upon a well settled and



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SCHULTZ.

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exceedingly rich and well developed agricultural country. From this to Burnside, nine miles west of Portage la Prairie, the country has been settled for many years, and most of the farmers are wealthy. This district is usually conceded to be the finest wheat section in Manitoba, and crops of wheat from 30 to 45 bushels per acre are constantly raised. There are not now any free homesteads in this vicinity, and owing to the great richness of the soil lands find ready sale at comparatively high figures.

#### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

Portage la Prairie, (56 miles from Winnipeg) is the principal business centre. It is favorably situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine, and has a population of 2,500. It is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The eastern terminus of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway is also here, and next season (1889) it will be the western terminus of the Portage extension of the Red River Valley Railway. After passing Burnside we pass through a country somewhat inferior in quality when compared with the rich lands in the Portage district. Much of it is suitable for cattle raising and dairying, and though in many parts the land is somewhat light a large amount of grain is raised. There is considerable timber in this part of the country.

## CARBERRY.

As we approach Carberry (106 miles west of Winnipeg) we again enter the real prairie country. This part is locally known as the "Big Plains," and for many miles both north and south, especially north, is a magnificent stretch of rolling prairie almost every portion of which is first-class grain growing land. Abundance of timber for fence and building purposes can be obtained from the "Spruce Woods" south of this tract along the Assiniboine River. Carberry is the central town of this district, and is growing rapidly. It contains a good flouring mill, elevators, warehouses, and a large number of well stocked stores.

## BRANDON.

Twenty-six miles from Carberry (and 132 from Winnipeg) brings us to Brandon, next to Winnipeg the largest and most important city in Manitoba. Brandon is charmingly situated on a gentle slope on the south side of the Assiniboine River. It is a divisional point on the main line of the C. P. R. The Northwest Central Railway is graded for some 50 miles northwest from the city, and the promoters say it will be ironed and operated in 1889. The Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company is under contract to build from Morris (Southern Manitoba) to Brandon in 1889, and it is reported a line will within that time be built from Brandon southwesterly to the Souris coal fields. Brandon is destined ere long to be an important railroad centre. The country for many miles in every direction is tributary to its market. There are no less than nine grain elevators and warehouses, and about 1,300,000 bushels of wheat were marketed here last season. Brandon is doubtless the largest wheat market (that is for delivery from the farmers' wagons) in the world. There is a large flouring mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day. It is also an important horse and cattle market. There is also a saw mill, planing mill, several machine shops and other manufactories. The Brandon City Council and Board of Trade some time since appointed an immigration committee to look after the interests of newly arrived settlers in the district. Those wishing for disinterested information, either as investors or settlers, should communicate with the secretary of that committee—Mr. W. E. Flummerselt.

From Brandon to the western boundary of the Province near Fleming Station (211 miles west of Winnipeg) the general features of the country are much the same as just described. It is one vast tract of rich, rolling prairie, with, however, sufficient pasture and hay land to be capable of supporting great herds of cattle. In fact, **though Manitoba wheat is universally conceded the best in the world, yet Manitoba is essentially a mixed farming country.**

Alexander, Griswold, Oak Lake, Virden and Elkhorn are thriving centres of good farming districts.

## VIRDEN.

Virden (180 miles from Winnipeg) is growing rapidly, and many of the settlers in the vicinity have made astonishing progress during the past few years. The local authorities have taken steps to make known the requirements of their particular district, and those wishing to settle there can obtain information by writing to Mr. W. H. McDougall, clerk of the municipality.

## ELKHORN.

Elkhorn (197 miles from Winnipeg) is also showing signs of prosperity. During the past two or three years a great many new settlers have gone into this part of the country. South of Elkhorn and Virden in the Pipestone country there is a considerable amount of land available for free homestead entry. Though so far as known the municipalities have not appointed anyone in Elkhorn officially to represent them and give information about the district, yet intending settlers can obtain valuable advice by communicating with W. M. Cushing, one of the oldest and best known merchants of that place.

## MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Returning now to Portage la Prairie, we strike the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, which runs northwesterly for some 180 miles to the western boundary of the Province, near Langenburg, and in fact some 25 miles beyond it to Saltcoats, in Assiniboia. We do not propose to say much in detail regarding the country through which the railway passes, as the M. & N. W. Ry. Co. have themselves fully made its capabilities known. The whole of the rich country through which this railway passes is well adapted for grain and cattle raising. There is more timber in this part of the country than in many of the sections south. Throughout the district there are also a number of homesteads available for entry. All along the line are thriving towns and villages.

## GLADSTONE.

Gladstone (91 miles from Winnipeg) has a population of 300, and has three or four churches, a school, mill, grain warehouses, stores and hotels.

## NEEPAWA.

Neepawa (117 miles from Winnipeg) is a flourishing little place with about 300 inhabitants. It is the county town and has the county buildings, churches, a public school, some grain warehouses, hotels and stores.

## MINNEDOSA.

Minnedosa (135 miles from Winnipeg) is the county town of the county bearing the same name. It has a population of about 800, and has two saw mills, one flour mill, two grain elevators, three or four churches, schools, stores, hotels, etc. The country around Minnedosa is well settled, and during the past two or three years a good many new settlers have taken up land here.

## RAPID CITY.

A run of some 15 miles on the Saskatchewan & Western Railway brings us to Rapid City (150 miles from Winnipeg). This part of the country was originally settled before the construction of the C. P. R. It was at that time expected the main line of the C. P. R. would pass through here. As it passed some 20 miles to the south this part of the country was for some time non-progressive on account of lack of railroad facilities. It is now going ahead again. The population is about 300. There is an elevator, flour mill, woollen mill, cheese factory, etc., etc. Some fine thoroughbred cattle and horses are kept in this district. An active immigration committee has been appointed, to advise and assist new settlers. The secretary is E. A. Bailey.

### BIRTLE.

Passing on from Minnedosa, past Shoal Lake, a rising town, we reach Birtle (194 miles from Winnipeg). Birtle has a population of about 100, and promises ere long to be a first-class business centre. Its natural situation is in its favor, and a very large agricultural country is tributary to it. There is a saw, shingle and lath mill, a flour mill, elevator, post and telegraph offices, stores, hotels, etc. The celebrated Binscarth stock farm is in the municipality of Birtle.

### BUSSELL.

From Binscarth there is a branch line running to Russell (222 miles from Winnipeg), the centre of a district where large numbers of cattle, sheep and horses are raised. Some three miles from Russell are the home and large farm established by Dr. Barnardo, of London, England.

### C. P. R. BRANCH LINES—GLENBORO.

Returning to Winnipeg we go out on the Southwestern branch of the C. P. R. to Glenboro (105 miles from Winnipeg). After passing Headingley, for a distance of 50 or 60 miles, the country is more adapted to stock-raising and grazing than growing grain, but from Treherne and Flolland westward we again enter a good grain country. Glenboro is the present western terminus of this branch railway, and the rapidity of its growth leads to the belief that it will be a prosperous market town. It is situated right in the heart of a rich grain and cattle country. If intending settlers wish for information regarding this district they may apply to R. S. Thompson, Esq., Glenboro, ex-M. P. P. for that division. His advice may be relied upon.

### SOURIS CITY.

There is a tract of country lying west of Glenboro and south of the C. P. R. which is not yet supplied with railroad facilities, but which is well settled by a highly desirable class of men, and which contains some of the finest farming land in Manitoba, and also some of the finest cultivated farms. Souris City is in this part of the country, some 20 miles southeast from Brandon. It lies in a plain having the Brandon Hills to the northwest and the Turtle Mountain to the south. In all probability this part of the country will have a railroad next year. The celebrated Penketh stock farm is near Souris City.

### SOURIS, OR PLUM CREEK.

Still further west, and about 25 miles southwest from Brandon, is Souris, a prosperous little village with a large flour mill, stores, churches, school, etc. The country in this neighborhood is well settled and has been for years, but much land can still be bought at low prices. In the neighborhood are one or two large stock farms, notably those of Sharman Bros. and J. E. Smith.

### TO DELORAIN.

Running southwesterly from Winnipeg to Deloraine (202 miles) is another branch line controlled by the C. P. R. To say that it runs through a fine section of country but inadequately expresses the truth. This part has repeatedly been termed "The Garden of Manitoba." Almost the whole of the country traversed by this line is suitable for grain raising, but nearly all the farmers now go in for cattle and mixed farming, as this has been demonstrated to be the best method to pursue. All along the route there are prosperous little towns and villages. There is Morris likely to

become an important place from the fact that it is a railroad centre. The famous "Lowe Farm" of some 10,000 acres is near here. Morden, Manitou, Pilot Mound, Crystal City (the home of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba) Killarney, Boissevain and Deloraine are all in the midst of fine agricultural districts, and are good points from which to start out to obtain land and make a home. From Deloraine to the western boundary of the Province there is much good land and a large scattered settlement. In this part of the Province there are said to be large coal fields.

Should the traveller enter the country from the south by the C. P. R. from Emerson, or by the Northern Pacific & Manitoba from West Lynne, he will pass through a fertile country. The country along the latter route is more suitable for coarse grains and for cattle, whilst along the former a great deal of wheat is raised.

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## THE SOCIAL LIFE.

Of a new country ought to be an important factor in the selection of a future home. Many residents in Great Britain and in Eastern Canada have the idea that life must of necessity be extremely rough in a new country. Such is not the case in Manitoba. Take Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie or Brandon, or any of the cities and towns in the Province, and there is almost as much fashion and as many of the tokens of civilization and refinement as are to be met with in older settled communities. Nor is life when farming on the prairies so dull and desolate as many imagine who have not experienced it. On the contrary, it is full of life and activity. As a rule those who settle anywhere within reasonable distance of a market have lots of respectable, quiet neighbors. The population of Manitoba is drawn from all ranks and classes in society. We have the near relatives of some of those who stand highest in the ranks of the British aristocracy, we have men drawn from the professional, commercial and laboring classes, and provided the private character of the individual is above suspicion all mix together upon terms of friendship and equality which in Europe would be deemed impossible.

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## RELIGION AND EDUCATION

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### CHURCHES, ETC.

Churches are planted in every eligible location. Wherever a few families form a new settlement religious services are at once provided, and five-sixths of the schools are utilized for purposes of worship. There is no sectarian bitterness or ecclesiastical jarring, and a Roman Catholic priest has taken part at a public meeting held in Winnipeg to welcome an ultra-Presbyterian divine as principal of his college. For self-denying zeal, abundant labors, and general efficiency, the clergy of the Northwest are second to none. Sunday schools abound, and districts might be named where family worship is quite as common, or more so, than in Scotland itself. There are adherents

of nearly every denomination, but according to the census of 1886 the four leading denominations are :—

Presbyterians.....	28,406 adherents.
Church of England.....	23,206     "
Methodist.....	18,648     "
Roman Catholic .....	14,651     "

### SCHOOLS.

There is a splendid educational system in Manitoba modelled after the Ontario system, which is reputed the best in the world. One eighteenth of the land in the Province is set apart for educational purposes, and education is free—i. e., there is no direct charge. There is a small charge upon land. Even in the most remote districts very few of the settlers are more than three miles from a school, whilst in many parts they are much nearer. J. B. Somerset, Esq., Superintendent of Education, Winnipeg, kindly furnishes the following statistical and other information.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

"The educational affairs of the Province of Manitoba are administered by a Board of Education appointed by the Local Government, and divided into two sections, one of 12 members controlling Protestant, and one of 9 members controlling Roman Catholic Schools."

### COLLEGES.

There are five colleges: St. John's, (Episcopal); Manitoba, (Presbyterian); Wesley, (Methodist); St. Boniface, (Roman Catholic), and the Medical College.

### UNIVERSITY.

The University is constituted by the affiliation of the Colleges for examining and degree conferring purposes only. It is administered by a council consisting of seven representatives from each college, one from each section of the Board of Education, and seven from the graduates. Its income is raised by an annual grant from the Legislature, but in addition there has been a grant of 150,000 acres of land made by the Dominion to the University, from which no income has yet been realized.

### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

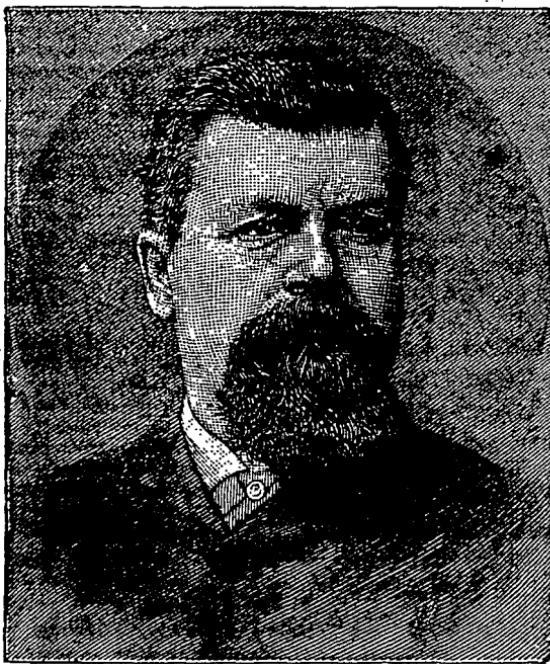
There are 597 schools in the Province, and 22,300 school children. There is also one Normal school, in Winnipeg.

### EDUCATIONAL GRANT.

The educational grant from the government is \$120,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

The government of Manitoba is representative in character. It consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members. From the latter is chosen the Cabinet, or Executive Council, of five members. Practically speaking there is manhood suffrage in Manitoba. The Province has 5 representatives in the Dominion Parliament and three in the Dominion Senate.



HON. THOS. GREENWAY,  
*Premier and Minister of Agriculture.*

For purposes of municipal and local government the Province is divided into 86 municipalities. There are also three cities, viz., Brandon, Emerson and Winnipeg, and twelve towns. The purely local affairs of these places are managed by councils elected by popular vote taken by ballot. This system of voting is adopted at all elections in Manitoba.

## THE CLIMATE.

If there is one thing more misunderstood than another regarding Manitoba, it is the climate. United States agents, and ignorant but well meaning individuals in the Old Country and in Eastern Canada, persist in speaking of Manitoba as a frozen wilderness. Nothing could be further from the truth. For agricultural purposes the climate is one of the finest in the world, as is proved by the fact that in 1887 some 16,000 farmers raised about 14,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, besides other produce, wheat yielding  $32\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre.

The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer and cold in winter. The ~~sun~~ mean is 65° to 67°, which is very nearly the same as that of the State of ~~New York~~. But in winter the thermometer sometimes sinks to 30° and 40° below zero. The atmosphere, however, is very bright and dry, and the sensation of cold is not so ~~un~~ pleasant as that of a cold temperature, in a humid atmosphere. Warm clothing, especially in driving, and warm houses are, however, required.

Manitoba is one of the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, and ~~pleasant~~ to live in. There is no malaria, and there are no diseases arising out of, or peculiar to, either the Province or the climate.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Very little snow falls on the prairies, the average depth being about 10 or 12 inches. It is a common error with Europeans and Eastern Canadians to imagine ~~that~~ there is a very heavy snowfall during the winter in Manitoba, when the truth is ~~that~~ we do not know what it is to have a railway blockaded with that frigid article. The Dominion meteorologist, in his report for 1884, gives the following information ~~on~~ this point:

#### YEARLY RAIN AND SNOWFALL IN INCHES.

	Rain.	No. of days.	Snow.	No. of days.
Ontario.....	23.77	84	89.6	48
Quebec.....	26.12	99	130.3	69
New Brunswick.....	38.21	119	89.5	66
Nova Scotia.....	41.72	114	79.1	40
Prince Edward Island.....	38.83	152	75.0	75
Newfoundland.....	48.46	114	123.8	63
British Columbia.....	14.18	61	17.8	16
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>36</b>

### PROFESSOR FREAM'S OPINION.

Professor Fream, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England, says: "Nothing in connection with the Northwest is, perhaps, more misapprehended ~~as~~ home than the nature of its climate. Old notions, and particularly erroneous ones, die hard. That in the Northwest the thermometer as a rule gives higher readings in the summer and lower in the winter than we are accustomed to in the old country is perfectly true, but in estimating the character of a climate it is wrong and misleading to be guided by the thermometer alone. The atmosphere possesses other properties besides temperature; it can tell a tale to other meteorological instruments besides the thermometer. On physical grounds, it is easy to understand how the dwellers in the Northwest can endure a winter temperature which in our own climate would be intolerable—the dryness of the atmosphere is their protection."

"Moreover, the frost which locks up the land for months in the winter is ~~really~~ a serviceable friend to the prairie farms. The moisture which permeates the soil expands in the act of freezing, and this causes a minute separation or disruption amongst the particles of ploughed earth, so that when the thaw comes they fall apart in a desirable state of tilth which it is well nigh impossible to bring about by the ~~work~~ of any agricultural implement. Frost is a good servant to farmers, and one ~~that~~ works without pay."

### REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OPINION.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent American divine, visited Manitoba in 1883, and, speaking before the Brooklyn (United States) Academy of Music, ~~said~~

the following references to the country: "It has been supposed, even up to a very recent period, that the Northwestern portion of our continent must be given up to winter and to desolation. We have very few American towns that can surpass Winnipeg, whether you view its business houses or the residences of its wealthy citizens. I recognized hardly anywhere else in the West such magnificent houses and homes as are seen in this new city in the wilderness scarcely ten years old. All that I saw, all that I learned, filled me with surprise as well as gratification. One of the revelations made to me was the fact that instead of this Northwestern territory being a wilderness and a desolation it is the very paradise of wheat on this globe, and nowhere else in our own land and nowhere else abroad is there any such wheat field which includes the territory on the north and south of the great Canadian Pacific Railroad."

### BOSTON HERALD'S OPINION.

An American paper, the *Boston Herald*, says: "The representations made of winters of such severity that neither nature nor man can withstand their forces, are the merest bosh."

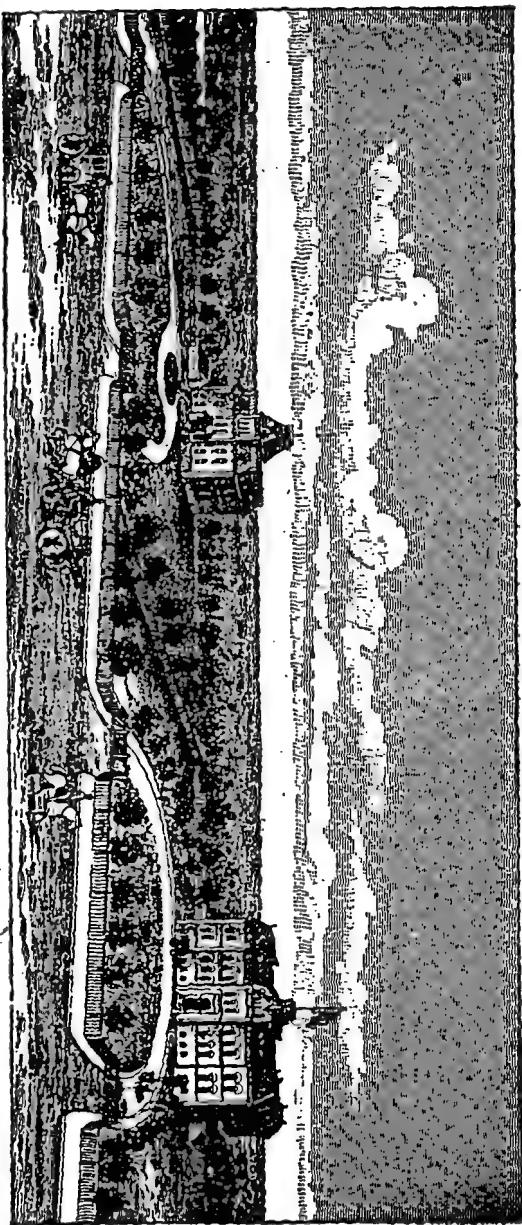
Most British people who have lived long enough in the country to overcome feelings of homesickness, express their preference for the climate over that of England; whilst settlers from the Eastern Provinces of Canada almost invariably admit their preference for it over that of the part from which they come. The snow goes away and ploughing begins from the first to the latter end of April, a fortnight earlier than in the Ottawa region. The Red River opens at about the same time, or a fortnight earlier than the opening of the Ottawa. The summer months are part of May, June, July, August and September. Autumn lasts until November, when the regular frosts set in. The harvest takes place in August, and lasts till the beginning of September.

## THE SOIL.

### NATURE OF SOIL.

The soil is a rich, deep, black, argillaceous mould, or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil. It is among the richest, if not the richest, soil in the world, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat. Analyses by chemists in Scotland and Germany have established this. This great richness of the prairie soil has arisen from the gathering of droppings from birds and animals and ashes of prairie fires, which have accumulated for ages, together with decayed vegetable and animal matter, the whole resting on a retentive clay subsoil. It is to the profusion of this stored up wealth in the soil that the agriculturalist from the older countries is invited.

The soil of Manitoba is peculiarly adapted for easy and profitable cultivation. Whole sections may occasionally be found that could at once be turned into productive wheat fields, level and without a stone or bush on their surface. Those were at first more eagerly sought after, but now a farmer is as anxious to secure twenty acres of hay swamp as he was four years ago to avoid it. The proportion of poor and broken land as compared with the good, is very limited. The soil is much more easily worked than in older countries, and by judicious rotation of crops will give a good yield for many years with very little manuring.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

## RAILWAYS.

Seven or eight years since, Manitoba had not a single line of railway; to-day there is something over 1,100 miles. Of the total constructed and operated, there are 751½ miles in connection with the

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

its main lines and branches, made up thus:—

#### MAIN LINE.

	Miles.
Eastern Boundary of Province to Winnipeg.....	104.0
Winnipeg to Western Boundary.....	211.0

#### BRANCH LINES.

Winnipeg to Stonewall.....	20.0
West Selkirk Branch.....	22.0
Emerson Branch.....	66.0
Winnipeg to Deloraine.....	202.8
Rosenfeldt to Gretna.....	14.7
Winnipeg to Glenboro.....	105.2
Elm Creek to Maryland.....	5.8

A total of..... 751.5

### MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

	Miles.
Main Line from Portage la Prairie to Langenburg.....	180.5
Shell River Branch to Russell.....	11.3
Saskatchewan & Western Railway (operated by M. & N. W.).....	15.4

207.2

The objective point of this system is Prince Albert, about 430 miles from Portage la Prairie.

### THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Is built for a distance of 40.3 miles in a northwesterly direction.

### NORTHERN PACIFIC & MANITOBA SYSTEM.

	Miles.
Winnipeg to West Lynne.....	68
Red River Valley (Portage Extension).....	52
N. P. & M. Morris-Brandon Branch.....	20

138

Next spring (1889) the Morris-Brandon branch will be extended to Brandon, and it is expected a line will also be built from Brandon southwesterly to the Souris coal fields. This whole system, when completed, will afford the Province the benefit of competition in railroads, and in addition to proving an inestimable boon to the settlers already in the country, will doubtless act as an important immigration agency.

### THE TOTAL RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE PROVINCE TO-DAY IS :

	Miles.
C. P. R. main line and branches.....	751.5
M. & N. W. and branches.....	207.2
Hudson's Bay Railway.....	40.3
Northern Pacific & Manitoba System.....	138.0

1,137.0

In addition to this should be mentioned the Great Northwest Central Railway running from Brandon northwesterly toward Battleford. At present this line is graded to a point some 25 miles beyond Rapid City. The promoters say that 100 miles or more will be completed and operated next year.

One very significant feature is that American railways to the south of us are heading towards the international boundary at a number of points. The Americans, recognizing the great superiority of our country, are bidding for a share of the immense traffic in grain, produce and stock which they know must be exported before long.

## LANDS.

To the settler newly arrived in the Province it is a matter of the utmost importance to find out where he can best obtain suitable lands. It is not our duty to discriminate in favor of any part of the Province. We can only give such general information as may indicate to the settler where he can obtain reliable information.

Lands in Manitoba may be acquired in two ways. Free grants or homesteads of 160 acres may be obtained from the Dominion Government, and land may be purchased from any of the large land corporations and from private individuals.

### FREE GRANTS OF 160 ACRES

may be obtained of the Dominion Government in many parts of Manitoba. It is said there are still about 2,000,000 acres of surveyed homestead lands available for entry, and about 8,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands. In many parts of the Province there are not now any free homesteads, these having all been taken up in years gone by, but scattered throughout the Province, and especially in the northwesterly and southwesterly portions, there are still a number of desirable homesteads for selection. There is still available for free homestead a considerable amount of land in the Pipestone district, and along the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway. There is also a large amount of homestead land in the Lake Dauphin country to the north of the Riding Mountains. Up to date, there has been comparatively little settlement in this part of the country, but it will no doubt speedily be settled, recent investigations having proved it to be one of the finest parts of the Province. For information relating to free grants of land, intending settlers should apply to the following agents of the Dominion Government:—

Winnipeg.—H. H. Smith, Commissioner.

“ —A. W. Whitcher, agent.

Birtle.—W. G. Pentland, Agent.

Manitou—George Young, Agent, (Dufferin District).

Minnedosa—W. M. Hillard, Agent, (Little Saskatchewan district).

Brandon—W. H. Hiam, Agent, (Souris District).

Turtle Mountain—John Fletcher, Agent.

### MANITOBA GOVERNMENT LANDS.

What are known as "swamp lands" are being conveyed by the Dominion Government to the Local Government. Many of these lands are not swamp lands at all, but are valuable for farming purposes. At the present time 113,220 acres have been conveyed to the Manitoba Government, but as the surveyors' reports are received and

the transfers effected the acreage will constantly be added to. Full particulars of these lands may be obtained on application to the Land Commissioner, Hon. Joe Martin, Winnipeg.

### C. P. R. LANDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway have together about 2,500,000 acres of land for sale in the Province, at prices ranging from about \$3 per acre upwards. These lands have been carefully selected by the company in the best parts of the Province. The terms of payment are very easy—one-tenth down and the balance in annual instalments.

Full particulars may be obtained of the land commissioner, Mr. L. A. Hamilton, C. P. R. Station, Winnipeg.

### THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO.

has reserved for selection within the Province about 1,000,000 acres of splendid agricultural lands, all carefully selected some three or four years since. They range in price from \$5 an acre upwards, but as the shares of the company are accepted in payment at par, and as these shares can be bought about 40 or 50 per cent. below par, the price of these lands is really reduced by about one-half.

Full information will be gladly given by the managing director of the company, Mr. W. B. Scarth, M. P., 824 Main Street, Winnipeg.

### THE HUDSON BAY CO.

have lands for sale in nearly every township in the Province. At the time Manitoba entered Confederation one-twentieth of the land area was apportioned to the Hudson Bay Company, and their grant comprises all varieties and qualities. The land commissioner is Mr. C. J. Brydges, Main Street, Winnipeg, and he will be glad to answer all enquiries.

### MANITOBA & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

starting from Portage la Prairie and running in a northwesterly direction, has a land grant within the Province of about 500,000 acres. The prices vary from \$3 to \$4 ~~per~~ acre upwards, and the payments, if desired, are spread over a number of years. The lands of this company are admirably adapted both for wheat growing and stock raising, and in many parts are well wooded and watered.

Mr. A. F. Eden, 822 Main Street, Winnipeg, is the land commissioner, and any enquiries addressed to him will be cheerfully attended to.

### WINNIPEG COLONIZATION COMMITTEE.

The Joint Colonization Committee of the Winnipeg City Council and the Board of Trade is making strenuous efforts to settle the vacant lands within a radius of 28 miles of the city of Winnipeg. The committee controls some 300,000 acres of land, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$8 per acre.

Through the efforts put forward last year to settle the vacant lands, very good progress was made, and among the scores who were fortunate in securing a location adjacent to the metropolis, the most general satisfaction obtains. There are many advantages in securing a farm near a city where schooling facilities are afforded and where a market is easily accessible. A speedy settlement of the vacant lands surrounding the cities and towns is looked for. Winnipeg, however, is the only city around which a large area of the lands are still unsettled.

For full particulars apply to the secretary, C. N. Bell, City Hall, Winnipeg.

It must be understood that the Manitoba Government has no interest whatever in the sale of any of these lands—except those mentioned as Manitoba Government lands—and the foregoing information is given solely in the hope of directing and assisting incoming settlers. Land can also be brought in all parts of the Province from private parties. The officials of the various immigration committees formed in different towns and municipalities and in most cases the reeves or clerks of these municipalities, will be glad to give information to incoming settlers regarding lands for homestead, rent or sale in their respective districts. The Manitoba Government has an Intelligence Department on the C. P. R. platform at Winnipeg, and the officials will be delighted to see incoming settlers and give them all the information and assistance in their power, or by application to the Department of Agriculture, valuable information can be given as to lands for sale in the various parts of the Province.

## WHEAT.

It is sometimes said by apparently well educated people that wheat will not grow in Manitoba, or at any rate that it is not a sure crop. This is quite a mistake, the best refutation of which will be found in the figures furnished the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, by about 500 reliable correspondents resident in nearly every township in the Province.

From these figures we find that in 1887 there were under wheat 432,134 acres, yielding as nearly as can be ascertained about 14,000,000 bushels, or 32.4 bushels per acre. This year it is estimated some 520,000 acres are under wheat, but it is too early yet to make any definite statement as to the yield. It is, however, safe to say that it will not be so heavy as last year, but there is very little doubt that owing to the higher prices obtained the Province will net a much larger sum for the wheat crop of '88 than for that of '87.

Red Fife wheat, "No. 1 Manitoba Hard," is the principal variety sown, and is generally conceded to be the *very best wheat the world produces*. It is in great demand in Eastern Canada, Great Britain and the States for milling purposes, and commands a ready sale at higher prices than any other known variety.

## OATS AND BARLEY.

In 1887 there were 155,176 acres of oats, with an average yield of about 50 bushels per acre. This year there are supposed to be about 170,000 acres of oats.

In 1887 there were 56,110 acres of barley, with an average yield of about 36 to 40 bushels per acre. This year it is estimated there are 70,000 acres of barley.

Oats grow wonderfully well in Manitoba. It was nothing uncommon last year to meet men who had 70 and 80 bushels of oats to the acre, whilst some had even as high as 100 bushels. Large quantities of oats are annually shipped from Manitoba to the Western Territories, and very considerable quantities were last year shipped to Ontario.

The cultivation of barley is just now receiving much attention in the Province. It is found that Manitoba barley is the best on the continent. See what the Dominion Government has to say on the matter in Bulletin No. 2, dated 15th September, 1887, issued by Prof. Saunders, director of the Central Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"Invitations were issued to farmers and others to send samples of grain to be tested as to vitality and germinating powers. One hundred and eighty-seven samples were received, principally from Ontario and Manitoba. These seeds were found to vary as to vitality, some being nearly perfect while others were worthless from the loss of all germinating powers. The specimens sent from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories showed a higher average of vitality than those from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, an indication of the correctness of the opinion that grain grown in northern countries possesses more vigor, and vitality than that produced in more southern latitudes, which makes it very valuable for seed.

Further remark is unnecessary. As a country for the production of wheat, oats and barley of the very best quality Manitoba is not surpassed. Peas and flax have also been raised successfully, but not on a large scale.

## ROOTS, ETC.

It is sometimes asked, can roots be successfully cultivated in Manitoba? Certainly they can. In few places better.

Take potatoes. Last year there were 10,791 acres, with an average yield of 238 bushels per acre. We had over 2,500,000 bushels of potatoes last year, and exported a great many of them to Ontario. Manitoba potatoes grow to a large size, and are very dry and mealy. Last year 3 and 4 pound potatoes were regularly met with, whilst in some instances potatoes were reported over 5 pounds in weight. This year ('88) the crop is not so large.

The average yield of turnips in 1887 was 366 bushels per acre.

"	"	mangolds	"	434	"	"
"	"	carrots	"	301	"	"
"	"	beets	"	289	"	"

It should, however, be stated that up to the present, with the exception of potatoes, field roots have not been cultivated to any great extent; for the simple reason that until within the last two years cattle were not kept in large numbers, and farmers were devoting their attention almost exclusively to grain raising.

The warm days, and the long hours of sunshine during the Manitoba summer, are specially favorable to the growth of roots and vegetables, and nearly all the varieties produced in Ontario can be produced here, and attain a very large growth. Most farmers now have very large, well kept gardens, in which all kinds of fruits, roots and vegetables are raised, including corn, pumpkins, squash, melons, citrons, tomatoes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries.

## LIVE STOCK.

In the early days of settlement in Manitoba there was a "wheat craze" amongst the people. Men rushed heavily into wheat raising, and imagined they could make a fortune in a year or two by growing wheat exclusively.

To depend altogether upon one staple is not at all desirable, and most farmers are now engaged in mixed farming.

Last year a number of representative farmers in Manitoba were asked the following questions:—

1. How many head of horses and cattle have you, and how do they thrive in winter?
2. How do cattle thrive on the wild grasses of the prairies?
3. How do you winter your stock?
4. Do sheep thrive and are they profitable?

A large number of replies were received. We just give a few:—

Name and Address, Manitoba.	No. of Cattle and Horses and How They Winter.	How do Cattle Thrive on Prairie Pasture?	How Do You Winter Your Stock?	Do Sheep Thrive?
D. D. Young, Brandon.....	Three horses, 16 cattle.....	Well .....	Put them in a warm stable, fat at the beginning of winter, feed on hay and barley straw, and water regularly; feed turnips and hay to milking cows. They come out in the spring.....	.....
John Duncan, Austin.....	Thirty-five .....	As well as on timothy.....	Cows stabled at night; young cattle run in sheds.....	Yes.
A. T. Tyerman, Lothair.....	Five horses; thrive well.....	Splendidly.....	Principally on straw; cows have a little hay and grain.....	Thrive exceedingly well.
John George, Nelson.....	Twenty; very well.....	First rate.....	I generally house them, though many do not.	Yes.
James Laidlaw, Clearwater.....	Thirty-three; as well as in Ontario.....	They get fat.....	I stable cows and calves and feed straw about half the time; young stock winter around the straw stack.....	.....
Robert Campbell, Bridge Creek.....	Fifteen; all very well.....	Well .....	I have 33 wintered in a shed.	.....
Harold Elliott Morden.....	Five horses, 11 cattle; do well.....	Get fat enough for butchering in two months.....	I stable all my cows and give them plenty of prairie hay; young cattle run to the stacks.....	.....
R. E. Conklin, Sunnyside.....	Two horses, 25 cattle; first rate.....	As well as on timothy.....	I stable only at night or on stormy days; at other times they feed on the prairie.....	.....
D. D. Buchanan, Griswold.....	Nine.....	All they get.....	Stable at night and feed hay.....	.....
Albert E. Philip, Brandon.....	Twenty-six horses; go through winter in good shape.....	Splendidly.....	In a warm stable with plenty of hay, roots and grain.....	.....
George Forbes & Sons, Treherne .....	Six horses, 28 cattle.....	.....	I keep my horses in "bank" stables, feeding them principally straw, with a little bran and chopped feed.....	Yes.
			3 Cows, calves, and oxen are housed, and get hay night and morning, with some choy or oats; young cattle can live mainly at the straw stack.....	.....

These could be supplemented by many other letters of a similar nature. It is unnecessary to add more. Stock raising pays well.

## DAIRYING, ETC.

From the foregoing remarks referring to live stock it will be gathered that dairying is likely to pay well. Last year a number of leading farmers were asked these questions:—

1. What is your opinion of Manitoba as a dairying country?
2. Have you plenty of water on your farm, and if so, how obtained?

A great many replies were received, of which we append a few:—

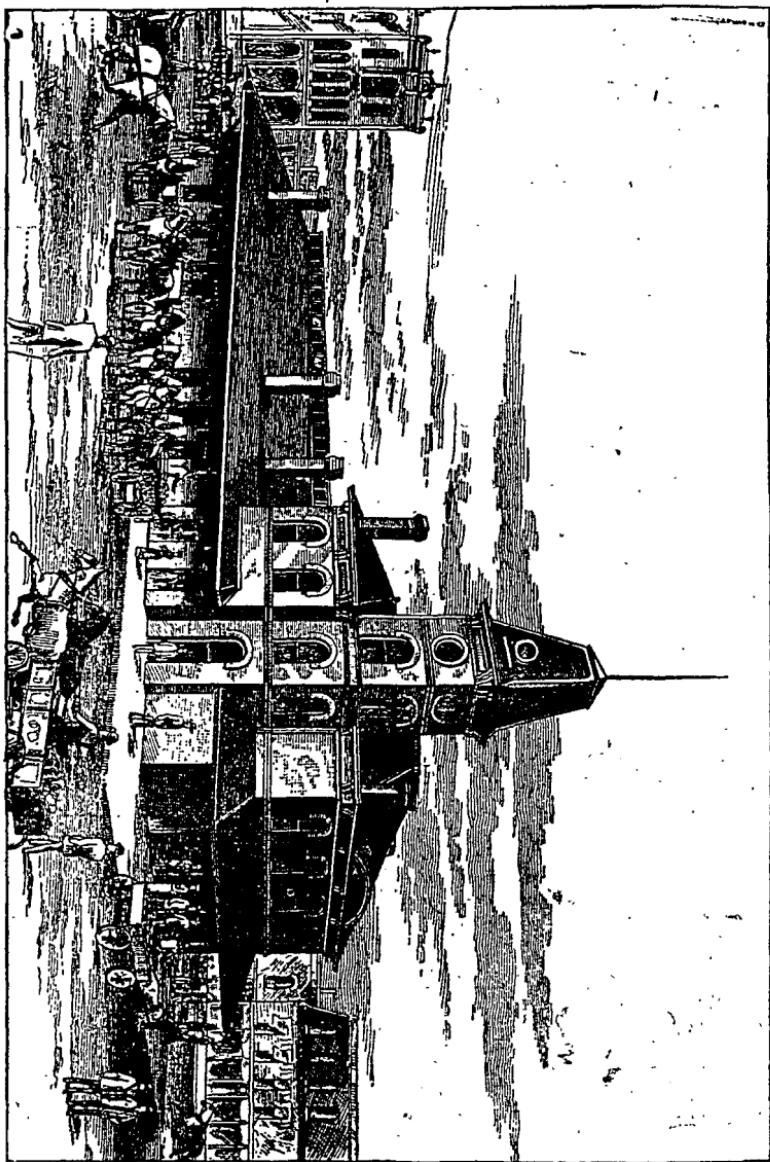
NAME AND ADDRESS. MANITOBA:	DAIRYING.	WATER.
Geo. H. Halse, Brandon.	A good place, but milking cows require extra food in the fall.	Yes, from a well 30 feet deep.
J. Q. Sumner, Arnaud....	Can't be beaten.....	All I can use, from a well 63 feet deep, made with a 14-inch augur; cost \$35.
John Kemp, Austin.....	Could not be better.....	Well, 12 feet deep.
W. B. Hall, Headingley....	Very good.....	Assiniboine River.
Wm. Corbett, Springfield.	Well adapted to it in all its departments.....	Plenty, from a well 40 feet deep.
Geo. G. Downie, Crystal City.....	Cannot be beaten.....	River and deep well.
Norris Fines, Balmoral....	Just the place.....	Well 8 feet deep.
S. W. Chambers, Watts view.....	Splendid place, as cows fed on the native grasses yield a large quantity of very rich milk.....	Spring at the house and creek for farm.
F. W. Stevenson, Hill View.....	None better; cows make more butter here than in Ontario .....	Plenty, well 12 feet deep.
Robert Campbell, Bridge Creek.....	None better.....	Constant spring.
P. J. McNaughton, Raven Lake.....	Eminently suited to dairy-ing.....	Shoal Lake.

At the Dominion Exhibition in Toronto in '87, and also at the Provincial at Ottawa, Manitoba butter took the first prizes against all comers.

The butter and cheese industry is yet only in its infancy in Manitoba, but from returns furnished the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, there were in 1887 six creameries and twenty-two cheese factories in the Province of Manitoba. This number has been added to considerably in 1888.

## POULTRY

Thrive wonderfully in Manitoba, and for years to come there is likely to be a large market for eggs, for it is known the United States has been for years a very large importer of this commodity, not only from Canada but also from Europe. In a country where so much grain is raised as in Manitoba, and where the climatic conditions are favorable, it does and will pay well to raise poultry when carried on in a business-like way. One firm in Winnipeg is reported to ship, in the season, every ten days, one carload of eggs to the Pacific coast.



MARKET BUILDINGS, WINNIPEG.

## SUCCESS OF SETTLERS.

The following questions were asked of a number of farmers in 1887:—

1. When did you settle in Manitoba?
2. How much capital had you?
3. What do you consider the present value of your farm?
4. What is the general nature and depth of soil on your farm?

The subjoined are a few of the replies received. Taken in conjunction with the facts stated in other parts of this pamphlet, they surely demonstrate that Manitoba is the country to go to:

NAME AND ADDRESS. MANITOBA,	WHEN SETLED	CAPITAL.	PRESENT VALUE OF FARM.	CHARACTER OF SOIL.
R. Dunsmore, Bridge Creek	1880	None	\$2,000	Black loam, 18 in. deep.
Harold Elliott, Morden...	1880	\$400	2,000	Level prairie, sandy soil.
T. D. Perdue, Richlands...	1881	800	1,600	Clay loam, 2 ft. deep.
R. S. Conklin, Sunnyside...	1876	None	3,000	Heavy black loam, 16 in. to 4 ft. deep.
B. R. Hamilton, Neepawa.	1880	None	2,000	Rich black loam, 18 in. deep, with clay subsoil.
Alf. Walker, Shepardville...	1882	500	3,000	Black mould 2½ feet thick, with clay subsoil.
D. D. Buchanan, Griswold.	1880	None	1,200	A heavy dark, sometimes mixed with sand.
S. F. Burgess, Seeborn....	1882	200	2,000	One foot of black loam with clay subsoil.
J. G. Elliott, Shadeland...	1880	None	10,000	Black clay loam, from 2 to 7 feet deep.
Chas. Findlay, Shoal Lake.	1879	200	6,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 feet deep.
P. J. McNaughton, Raven Lake.....	1882	150	2,500	Black loam, about 18 in. deep, clay subsoil.
John George, Nelson.....	1877	None	3,000	Deep clay loam.
James Laidlaw, Clearwater.	1881	800	4,000	Deep black clay loam.
Andrew Johnson, Mowbray.	1880	2,000	5,000	Black loam, 2 feet deep with clay subsoil.
Alex. Naismith, Millford.	1880	1,500	4,000	Black loam, 1 to 2 feet deep, overlying clay.
Geo. M. Yeomans, Dalton.	1873	2,000	12,000	Surface mellow, rich and black; subsoil, porous clay.
Chas. C. Oke, Fairwood..	1882	100	3,500	About 16 in. of rich, black loam; hills gravelly.
Wm. Thompson, Holland..	1882	1,000	5,000	Sandy loam of great depth.
Thos. Frame, Virden.....	1882	800	6,000	Clay loam, with sandy clay subsoil.
Thos. Hagyard, Pilot Mound.....	1878	300	4,000	Black clay loam.
Richard Brown, Langvale..	1882	800	4,800	Soil varying from light to heavy, and 12 in. to 24 in. in depth.

Mr. Norman Macauley, of Kenmay, Manitoba, recently furnished the following information respecting himself to A. J. McMillan, the Emigration Commissioner of the Manitoba Government. He says: "I came to Winnipeg on the 27th of April, 1882. I arrived in the country without means, and had to send some money home. For two years I worked round, and at the end of that time had saved \$650. I then, in May, 1884, went to Brandon, where I met an old friend who had a half section of land. He asked me to settle near him. I did so, purchasing 160 acres of his land for \$400. It is on section 18, township 10, range 20, west. I have now a half section (320 acres) of land. I have on my farm a frame house 14x18, with a lean-to 14 feet long, a log stable 20x28, and a granary 18x24. I have four horses and three colts, five cows, two calves, and a complete set of implements necessary to work 200 acres of land, the amount I have under cultivation. I consider I am worth about \$4,000."

In the spring of 1887 a party of emigrants came out from the old country with Mr. McMillan. They were asked to give their opinion regarding the country when they felt they had been in it sufficiently long to enable them to form an opinion. Many letters were received. Here is one from a young fellow who settled in the Rapid City District:

BRANDON, Man., Sept. 20th, 1888.

Dear Mr. McMillan—When I came out with you in March, 1887, you asked me to write you my opinion of the country of Manitoba when I had lived there long enough to form one. My belief is that it is just the country for any hardworking, steady man. There are undoubtedly opportunities for advancement there not possessed by older countries. It is a beautiful, healthy and fertile country. The climate is no doubt cold in winter, but I infinitely prefer it to a wet and foggy winter in England. It is my intention to homestead a quarter section next spring, and I confidently look forward to my prospects in Manitoba.

Remaining, Sir, yours truly,

FRANK BROWN.

When Mr. J. D. Russell, of Portage la Prairie, was in Ontario last September with a portion of the Manitoba exhibit, he received a letter telling him that "Messrs. Carruth & Brown, of Portage la Prairie, had just threshed this season's wheat. They had 180 acres which yielded 42 bushels per acre, and for which they were offered 95c. at the threshing machine." In other words, these gentlemen realized for their wheat crop alone in 1888 the sum of \$7,182.

## PRESENT PROSPECTS FOR SETTLERS.

### OPINIONS OF MAYORS AND REEVES.

In August last, a circular was issued from the Toronto office of the Manitoba Government, asking a number of representative gentlemen in Manitoba for an answer to the following question: "What are the present prospects for settlers in Manitoba?" Appended are a few of the replies received.

James Molland, Reeve of Glendale—"The present prospects good. Land advancing steadily in price. Good demand for labor with high wages. General supplies reasonable."

P. Strang, Reeve of Argyle—"Farmers here are making money, if they are thrifty and hard working, and at the same time know their business. Many men who came here poor now own a team of horses, from 8 to 10 head of cattle, wagon, sleigh, plough, set of harrows, binder, mower and horse rake, with good log house and outbuildings and 30 or 40 acres fenced for pasture."

James Johnson, Reeve of Riverside—"Present prospects are good. To intending settlers, or those who intend to change their location, would advise trying Manitoba, and any who are careful and industrious and intend to make their living by farming will not be disappointed. I have located a great number of my friends here from Ontario during my seven years' residence in this country, and not one of them would go back to farm in Ontario."

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R. A. Vanblaricom, Reeve of Lansdowne—"The present prospects for settlers are much better than they ever were before. Nine out of ten of the people who settled in this part of Manitoba ten years ago were people who were only able to buy an ox team and a cow, with no more than enough money to support themselves and families the first year. These same people are to-day in far better shape financially than the average farmer in Ontario, and their prospects for the future are always getting better as they increase in wealth and get more ground under cultivation, whereas the Ontario farmer has no chance of increasing his acres and is thought to be doing well if he keeps out of debt."

D. Peters, Reeve of Douglas—"Present prospects are better than ever."

Thomas Nichol, Reeve of Oakland—"I had the experience in Ontario of going upon a new farm, and must state for the benefit of those who have to make a new start in life, that to buy land east at a high price, or to go upon timbered land to make a home, is a great mistake while prairie lands are to be had. Ontario people all succeed here. Very few are dissatisfied."

A. C. Fraser, Esq., Mayor of Brandon—"Present prospects are first-class. Our country has some drawbacks, but as far as my experience goes it is one of the best on the American continent. There are particularly good openings in this district for cheese and butter factories."

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## ADVICE TO INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

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### **WHO SHOULD COME.**

As a rule, if a man is doing really well, is happy and prosperous, he should stay where he is, for the chances are he might not improve his lot by moving to another and newer country. There are, however, sometimes exceptions to this rule.

### **CAPITALISTS.**

If a man wishes to invest capital there are probably few places where he can do so to greater advantage than in Manitoba, and in the whole history of the Province there was never a time when the capitalist had such splendid opportunities as he has to-day.

### **PROSPEROUS HEADS OF FAMILIES.**

Then, again, many a man who would scarcely perhaps be ranked as a capitalist, but who nevertheless is himself successful in his calling in life, does not see in older settled communities the chance he desires for giving his children a start in life. Such men, if they come to Manitoba in a right spirit, are almost certain to succeed, and their children will beyond a doubt have much better opportunities than they could possibly have in the more thickly populated centres of Europe or Eastern Canada.

### **FARMERS' SONS.**

Farmers' sons who have not the necessary capital to make a start on a farm at home should come to Manitoba, which is generally admitted to be the finest agricultural country on the North American continent. Let them come determined to work hard for two or three years, and then independence will almost certainly be assured.

### **WORKING MEN.**

Working men will be warmly welcomed too, and in a very short time will cease to work for others and strike out on their own account. Speaking generally, it is not advisable for mechanics and those engaged in the lighter industries to come to Manitoba, unless they are prepared to take up farm work in case they cannot meet with anything in their own particular line. Sometimes the demand for mechanics is in excess of the supply and high wages are paid, but the demand fluctuates.

### **WOMEN.**

Of all classes, those for whom there is the greatest demand are women. The demand for women is practically unlimited. There are hundreds of comfortable homes

for respectable young women, as waitresses in boarding houses, as helps in farm houses, and as domestic servants. The Women's Christian Temperance Union in a resolution passed in September, 1887, said: "There is a great demand for respectable young women as domestic servants. \* \* \* There will be no difficulty in securing comfortable homes for large numbers of respectable girls and young women." Remuneration ranges from \$8 to \$20 per month. The principal reason for the continuous demand is this: That young women scarcely get well settled in a situation, when they leave it to take charge of a home of their own, in other words, get married.

### CLASSES NOT INVITED.

The classes we do not advise to come out are professional men, clerks and mechanics, if their intention is to follow only their own particular business. Nor would we invite women of a class who cannot or will not engage in household work.

Every year large numbers of young men leave their old homes in search of new lands where they may find homes for themselves. Fathers of families who find it all they can do to make ends meet, and see but slight chances for their children, also do the same. To all who are seriously thinking of taking such a step, the one great question is

### WHERE SHALL I GO?

**TO MANITOBA.** There are several reasons why you should do so. In the first place, the natural resources of the country are as great, probably greater, than those of any other part of the North American continent. The soil of Manitoba is exceedingly rich, and is generally admitted to be far superior to that of Dakota or Minnesota and the States to the south. Then in the matter of climate we are peculiarly favored by comparison with those States and Territories to the south, where cyclones and blizzards are so destructive of life and property. Men can come up here with but little capital, and in a few years they can be independent. You are not asked to take unsupported testimony for that, but are given the names and addresses of men well known in their respective localities, telling what they have accomplished. What they have done others may still do.

To all these natural advantages may be added the fact that the hardships of pioneering are scarcely felt now in Manitoba. Railways, schools, churches, and thriving towns and villages are now scattered all over the country. In this respect it is much more advantageous to settle in Manitoba than in the unorganized and less populous Territories to the west.

If you decide to come to Manitoba do so with a stout heart and a stern resolve, come what may, to fight manfully the battle of life. If men come to Manitoba and would succeed they must work, and at first for a few years work hard. Do this, and with unflinching adherence to the great principles of honor and truth, success is assured. When making a new home it is surely, too, worth much to know that you are amongst your own countrymen, who will give you a hearty welcome, and that you will still be not only a Canadian citizen, but a citizen also of that great Empire whose name is a synonym for liberty wherever it is known.

Parties intending to settle in Manitoba should apply for information to the following:

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Or to, The Manitoba Government Intelligence Office, C. P. R. Depot, Winnipeg.

Or to the Emigration Commissioner of the Manitoba Government, A. J. McMillan, 30 York Street, Toronto.

The following agents of the Dominion Government will also give information: Winnipeg, W. C. B. Grahame, Agent; Emerson, J. E. Tetu; Brandon, Thomas Bennett.

*P. S.*—At the office of the Manitoba Government in Toronto the fullest information can be obtained and products of the soil may be seen. Correspondence promptly attended to. *All Information Free.*

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**RUSSELL & COOPER, - - General Agents for Manitoba.**

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Macrae, Flett & Rennie,  
Secretaries.

**CANADIAN OFFICE:** 357 Main St., Winnipeg.  
Wm. J. AKIN,  
Manager.

### **FARMING LANDS.**

This Company owns a large quantity of Farming Lands in the most desirable Districts of the Province, the greater portion of them being located in close proximity to Towns and Railway Stations, and also in the immediate vicinity of Winnipeg, which they are offering at low prices and on the most favorable terms as to payment.

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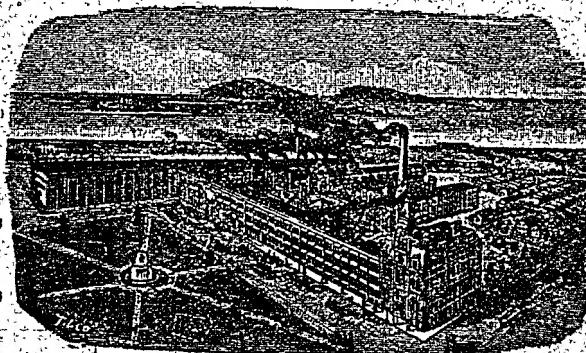
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